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ANNEX C Risk Management

The primary objective of risk management is to help units protect combat power through accident prevention, enabling them to win the battle quickly and decisively, with minimum losses. Risk is the chance of injury or death for individuals and damage to or loss of vehicles and equipment. Risks, and/or the potential for risks, are present in every combat and training situation the platoon faces.

Risk management must take place at all levels of the chain of command during each phase of every operation; it is an integral part of all tactical planning. The tank platoon leader, his NCOs, and all crewmen must know how to use risk management, coupled with fratricide reduction. The five steps of risk management are the following:

- · Identify the hazards.
- · Assess the hazards to determine risks.
- Develop controls and make risk decisions.
- · Implement controls.
- Supervise and evaluate.

For detailed procedures, refer to the discussion of risk management in FM 3-20.15 (Appendix H). The following chart lists sources of battlefield risk (by METT-TC factors).

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MISSION

- Duration of the operation.
- Complexity/clarity of the plan. (Is it easily understood?)
- · Proximity and number of maneuvering units.

ENEMY

- · Knowledge of enemy situation/capabilities.
- Availability of time and resources for reconnaissance.

TERRAIN AND WEATHER

- Visibility conditions, including light, dust, fog, and smoke.Precipitation and its effect on mobility.
- Extreme heat or cold.
- Additional natural hazards (broken ground, inclines, water).

TROOPS

- Equipment status.
- History of units conducting the operation in working together.
- Danger areas associated with platoon's weapon systems.
- Soldier/leader proficiency.
- Soldier/leader rest situation and acclimatization.
- · Impact of new leaders and/or crew members.

TIME AVAILABLE

- Time available to subordinates for TLP and rehearsals.
- Time available for PCCs/PCIs.

CIVILIAN CONSIDERATIONS

- Applicable ROE and/or ROI.
- Potential stability/support operations involving civilian contact (NEOs, refugee/disaster assistance, counterterrorism).
- Potential for media contact/inquiries.

Sources of battlefield risk.

The following illustrations show a sample risk management worksheet, both blank and with completed entries.

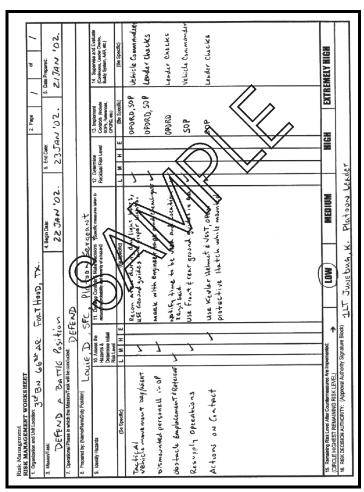
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 Organization and Unit Location: 						2. Page	ъ
3. Mission/Task:		4.	4. Begin Date:	roj	5. End Date:	ψ.	6. Date Prepared:
7. Operational Phase in which the Mission Task will be conducted	nducted:						
8. Prepared by: (Name/Rank/Dury Position)							
9. Idenšív Hazards	10. Assess the Hazards & Defermine Initial Risk Level	11. Develop Controls & Make Decisions seduce the probability and severity of a hazard)	(Specific measures taken to	12. Dete Residual	12. Determine Residual Risk Level	13. Implement Controls (include SOPs, Referense, OPORD, etc.)	14. Supervise and Evaluate (Continuous, Leader Checks, Buddy System, AAR, etc.)
(Be Specific)	LIMIH	(Be Specific)		M	H	_	(Be Specific)
15. Remaining Risk Level After Countermeasures Are Implemented:	ojemented:	M01	MEDIOM	+	Ē	HIGH EXTR	EXTREMELY HIGH
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Example risk management worksheet (blank).

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Example risk management worksheet (completed).